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CS63-38
Colors (for) Bathroom Accessories

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DANIEL C. ROPER, Secretary
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
LYMAN J. BRIGGS, Director

COLORS FOR BATHROOM ACCESSORIES

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS63-38

Effective Date for New Production, January 1, 1938



A RECORDED STANDARD OF THE INDUSTRY

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1937

PROMULGATION
of
COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS63-38
for
COLORS FOR BATHROOM ACCESSORIES

On April 30, 1937, at the instance of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, a general conference of representative manufacturers, distributors, and users of bathroom accessories adopted seven commercial standard colors for products in this field. The industry has since accepted and approved for promulgation by the United States Department of Commerce, through the National Bureau of Standards, the standard as shown herein.

The standard is effective for new production from January 1, 1938.
Promulgation recommended.

Promulgated.

I. J. Fairchild,
Chief, Division of Trade Standards.

Promulgation approved.

Lyman J. Briggs,
Director, National Bureau of Standards.

Daniel C. Roper,
Secretary of Commerce.

COLORS FOR BATHROOM ACCESSORIES

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS63-38

PURPOSE

1. Difficulty in securing a satisfactory color match between articles purchased for use in bathrooms, where color harmony is essential to pleasing appearance, has long been a source of inconvenience to purchasers. This difficulty is greatest when items made of different materials are produced by different manufacturers. Not only has this inconvenienced purchasers, but it has been a source of trouble and loss to producers and merchants through slow turnover, multiplicity of stock, excessive returns, and obsolescence.

2. This commercial standard establishes certain colors having the greatest general acceptance as standard. It provides standards of reference whereby manufacturers can produce and store buyers can stock items of colored bathroom accessories with assurance that the purchaser can obtain items of various kinds and materials, at various times from various sources, that will match one another in color and form a harmonious ensemble. It is not intended to discourage the introduction of new colors nor to restrict the production of goods in colors other than those selected as standard, and it should be understood that manufacturers are free at all times to introduce other colors and merchants are free to stock colors in addition to those covered by this standard.

SCOPE

3. This standard covers seven colors adopted as standard for bathroom accessories, provides a standard sample plan for control of these colors at the source, specifies a method for visual comparison, and supplies a means for identification of standard colors from producer to user.

METHOD OF MAKING COLOR COMPARISONS

4. The most important principles underlying color comparison are:

4a. The objects being compared should be illuminated with the same amount of light of the same quality.

4b. The color of the field of vision surrounding the objects should be uniform. The appearance of any color is different against differently colored backgrounds due to a physiological effect known as adaptation of the eye. Very similar colors are similarly affected by surroundings of the same color. A further aspect of visual adaptation requires that surfaces being compared shall be equal in area. The most convenient method of securing uniform conditions is by the use of a mask of medium gray paper.

4c. The objects should be viewed simultaneously at the same distance and in the same direction.

5. To accomplish the conditions enumerated above, the following procedure is recommended for comparing the color of an object with a reference standard:

5a. Place the standard and the object in the same plane in such a position that somewhat diffused daylight (either standard artificial daylight or light from a north sky) falls equally on both at an angle of about 45°. Since most accessories are used in lamplight as well as daylight, a comparison should also be made in lamplight. A 100-watt gas-filled incandescent lamp at a distance of not more than 4 feet is suitable. The lamp should be shaded to keep light from shining directly into the observer's eyes.

5b. Cover the standard and object with a mask of medium gray paper about 8 inches square having two centrally located 2-inch square holes separated by about 1 inch. If the object is smaller or narrower than 2 inches the size of the holes should be correspondingly smaller, both holes being of the same size and shape.

5c. Look squarely at the surfaces rather than from a position at an angle to the surfaces. If the surfaces are glossy, avoid mirror reflection of the light source or of bright objects.

5d. When comparing textiles with standard reference samples, sufficient thicknesses should be taken so that no change in color is produced by doubling the thickness.

6. No attempt should be made to match colors from memory.

DETAIL REQUIREMENTS

7. The seven standard colors for bathroom accessories are designated by numbers as follows:

Number	Description
SBC-00 -----	White.
SBC-12 -----	Bath green.
SBC-20 -----	Orchid.
SBC-31 -----	Ivory.
SBC-35 -----	Maize.
SBC-40 -----	Bath blue.
SBC-45 -----	Royal blue.

8. The original standard color samples are retained at the National Bureau of Standards. Duplicate reference color samples of 10 standard colors for kitchen¹ and bathroom accessories can be obtained at a price of \$10 per set, from the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., as a basis for production control and compliance comparisons. Remittance payable to the National Bureau of Standards should accompany the order.

9. The color of bathroom accessories shall be considered to match the standard color sample when, on comparison of the ware with a duplicate reference color sample, under the specified lighting conditions and by the specified method, there is no appreciable difference in color.

¹ Colors for Kitchen Accessories, Commercial Standard CS62-38. See also table 1 of the appendix here-with.

IDENTIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION

10. In order that consumers may become familiar with the significance of standard colors and purchase them with confidence, it is recommended that articles manufactured to match a standard color be identified by a sticker, tag, or other label securely attached to the article and carrying one of the following statements:

The ----- Company certifies this to be
Standard Color SBC- , in accordance with Commercial Standard
CS63-38, issued by the National Bureau of Standards, of the U. S.
Department of Commerce.

or

Standard Color SBC- , ----- Company.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The standard is effective for new production from January 1, 1938.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The following comprises the membership of the standing committee, which is to review, prior to circulation for acceptance, revisions proposed to keep the standard abreast of progress. Each association nominated its own representatives. Comment concerning the standard and suggestions for revision, may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, which acts as secretary for the committee.

National Retail Dry Goods Association:

E. V. WALTER (chairman), R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
N. MILLER, Stern Bros., New York, N. Y.

J. E. McCONNAUGHEY, Jos. Horne Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York:

C. B. WRIGHT, Cannon Mills, Inc., 70 Worth St., New York, N. Y.

Limited Price Variety Stores Association, Inc.:

Invited to appoint representative.

National Retail Furniture Association:

Invited to appoint representative.

National House Furnishing Manufacturers Association:

Invited to appoint representative.

American Cutlery Manufacturers Association:

Invited to appoint representative.

Cellulose Plastics Manufacturers Association:

Invited to appoint representative.

Fibre Wallboard Association:

CHARLES A. UPSON, The Upson Company, Lockport, N. Y.

The Institute of Cooking and Heating Appliance Manufacturers:

Individual to be appointed.

National Electrical Manufacturers Association:

FRANK THORNTON, Jr., Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East
Pittsburgh, Pa.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc.:

Individual to be appointed.

New York Housewares Manufacturers Association:

JOSEPH A. KAPLAN, Joseph A. Kaplan, Inc., 236 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

The Tile Manufacturers' Association, Inc.:

G. M. GILROY, 19 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

Vitreous China Plumbing Fixture Association:

Invited to appoint representative.

National Council of Women:

MRS. CARL L. SCHRADER, 58 Payson Road, Belmont, Mass.

American Home Economics Association:

Individual to be appointed.

American Institute of Interior Decorators:

Invited to appoint representative.

General Federation of Women's Clubs:

Invited to appoint representative.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers:

Invited to appoint representative.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

On February 8, 1937, the National Retail Dry Goods Association requested the establishment of a commercial standard for colors for bathroom accessories. A committee of the Association had been studying the problem for several months previous to filing a request for such a standard and had selected certain colors on the basis of greatest general acceptance by purchasers.

Pursuant to the request, on April 9, invitations to a general conference or public hearing were mailed to a comprehensive list of trade associations, producer, distributor, and user organizations interested in bathroom accessories.

On April 29, a meeting of the color committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association was held and adjustments of the proposal were drafted on the basis of comment received. A revised draft was presented to the general conference at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, on the following day, April 30, 1937, and adopted as the recommended commercial standard of the industry by vote of the conference.

The recommendations of the conference were circulated to the industry on May 21, for written acceptance by producers, distributors, and users. Following satisfactory acceptance and in the absence of active opposition, the establishment of the standard was announced on September 16, 1937.

APPENDIX

Table 1 shows the relationship between various color reference samples for related materials issued by the National Bureau of Standards, with the corresponding color designations in several color systems.

TABLE 1.—Color reference samples issued by the National Bureau of Standards

Reference sample designation ¹				Designation of approximate color match					
Color name	Sanitary Ware CS30-31	Kitchen Colors ² CS62-38	Bathroom Colors ³ CS63-38	International Commission on Illumination Specification ⁴	Munsell ⁵	Ridgway ⁶	Maerz and Paul ⁸	Textile Color Card Association	Inter-Society Color Council ¹⁰
White	SC-11	SKC-00	SBC-00	0.73; .311, .320, .38; .310, .370, .31; .290, .384,-	N 9.0/ 9GY 6.6/3.5 2G 6.0/4.7	White... Rejane green... Patis green...	19 B 6... 26 A 8...	White... Aqua green... Weak yellowish green to light green...	White.
Green	Bath green	SKC-12	SBC-12	.38; .310, .370, .31; .290, .384,-					Weak yellowish green to light green...
Kitchen green	Orchid	SKC-15	SBC-20	.34; .315, .389,- .32; .324, .286,-	9GY 6.2/4 2RP 5.9/3.8	Malachite green... Purple lilac...	19 B 7- 43 E 3...	Weak yellowish green. Pale reddish purple.	Weak yellowish green.
Ivory	Ivory	SKC-30	SBC-31	.62; .356, .373,- .57; .373, .383,- .54; .405, .410,- .24; .254, .263,-	7Y 8.3/3.9 3Y 8.0/4.8 3Y 7.7/6.8 3PB 5.2/4.2	Massicot yellow... Cream color... Buff yellow... Columbia blue...	9 F 1- 10 F 2- 10 I 4- 35 E 7...	Polar bear... Weak yellow... Lethorn... Lapine...	Pale yellow.
Maize	Bath blue	SKC-40	SBC-40	.16; .209, .215,-	4PB 4.3/8.7	Vanderpoel's blue...	34 I 9...	Bluebird...	Blue.
Delphinium blue	Delphinium blue	SKC-41	SBC-41	.043; .185, .145,- .50; .371, .363,- .000; .000,-	7PB 2.1/10 10YR 7.3/4 N 0/- 5R 3/20	Cyanine blue... Light pinkish cinnamon... Black... Scarlet red...	44 C 12- 11 C 4- — 3 L 10-	Royal blue... Weak yellow orange... Black... Castilian red...	Very deep purple blue. Sunset...
Royal blue	Light brown	SKC-45	SBC-45	.073; .632, .317,-					
Black	SC-51	SKC-60	SKC-70						
Red	SC-60								

¹ Where the numbers (last 2 digits) are the same, the colors are identical, e. g., SC-20 and SBC-20.

² Colors for Sanitary Ware, Commercial Standard CS30-31. Reference samples supplied are of vitreous china.

³ Colors for Kitchen Accessories, Commercial Standard CS62-38. Reference samples supplied are of enameled iron.

⁴ Colors for Bathroom Accessories, Commercial Standard CS63-38. Reference samples supplied are of enameled iron.

⁵ International Commission on Illumination Color Specification. The first number indicates the apparent daylight reflectance relative to magnesium oxide; the two following numbers are trichromatic coefficients (x, y) on the standard colorimetric coordinate system adopted in 1931 by the International Commission on Illumination. See proceedings of the 8th session, Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage, Cambridge, 19-26 September 1931.

⁶ Because of rather wide tolerances for vitreous china colors, individual reference samples supplied under CS30-31 may depart appreciably from these specifications.

⁷ Munsell Book of Color (1929). Obtainable from Munsell Color Co., 10 East Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

⁸ A Dictionary of Color, by Maerz and Paul. Obtainable from Robert Ridgway, 10 East Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

⁹ The Standard Color Card of America, 8th Ed. Obtainable from McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. The first number refers to the plate number; the letter and number following indicate, respectively, the vertical and horizontal columns locating the color.

¹⁰ Inter-Society Color Council Proposed Color Nomenclature for Drugs.

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

This sheet properly filled in, signed, and returned will provide for the recording of your organization as an acceptor of this commercial standard.

Date-----

Division of Trade Standards,
National Bureau of Standards,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Having considered the statements on the reverse side of this sheet, we accept the Commercial Standard CS63-38 as our standard of practice in the

Production¹ Distribution¹ Use¹

of colors for bathroom accessories.

We will assist in securing its general recognition and use, and will cooperate with the standing committee to effect revisions of the standard when necessary.

Signature-----

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Name and title-----

Company-----
(Fill in exactly as it should be listed in pamphlet)

Street address-----

City and State-----

¹ Please designate which group you represent by drawing lines through the other two. Please file separate acceptances for all subsidiary companies and affiliates which should be listed separately as acceptors. In the case of related interests, trade papers, colleges, etc., desiring to record their general approval, the words "in principle" should be added after the signature.

TO THE ACCEPTOR

The following statements answer the usual questions arising in connection with the acceptance and its significance:

1. *Enforcement.*—Commercial standards are commodity specifications voluntarily established by mutual consent of the industry. They present a common basis of understanding between the producer, distributor, and consumer and should not be confused with any plan of governmental regulation or control. The United States Department of Commerce has no regulatory power in the enforcement of their provisions, but since they represent the will of the industry as a whole, their provisions through usage soon become established as trade customs, and are made effective through incorporation into sales contracts by means of labels, invoices, and the like.

2. *The acceptor's responsibility.*—The purpose of commercial standards is to establish for specific commodities, nationally recognized grades or consumer criteria and the benefits therefrom will be measurable in direct proportion to their general recognition and actual use. Instances will occur when it may be necessary to deviate from the standard and the signing of an acceptance does not preclude such departures; however, such signature indicates an intention to follow the commercial standard where practicable, in the production, distribution, or consumption of the article in question.

3. *The Department's responsibility.*—The major function performed by the Department of Commerce in the voluntary establishment of commercial standards on a Nation-wide basis is fourfold: First, to act as an unbiased coordinator to bring all branches of the industry together for the mutually satisfactory adjustment of trade standards; second, to supply such assistance and advice as past experience with similar programs may suggest; third, to canvass and record the extent of acceptance and adherence to the standard on the part of producers, distributors, and users; and fourth, after acceptance, to publish and promulgate the standard for the information and guidance of buyers and sellers of the commodity.

4. *Announcement and promulgation.*—When the standard has been endorsed by companies representing a satisfactory majority of production, the success of the project is announced. If, however, in the opinion of the standing committee of the industry or the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.

ACCEPTORS

The organizations and individuals listed below have accepted CS63-38 as their standard of practice in the production, distribution, and use of colors for bathroom accessories. Such endorsement does not signify that they may not find it necessary to deviate from the standard, nor that producers so listed guarantee all of their products to conform with the requirements of this standard. Therefore specific evidence of conformity should be obtained where required.

ASSOCIATIONS

American Glassware Association, New York, N. Y.	Atlas-Ansonia Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
American Home Economics Association, Washington, D. C. (In principle.)	Ault & Wiborg Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio. (In principle.)
American Institute of Architects, The, Washington, D. C.	Ayres & Co., L. S., Indianapolis, Ind.
Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, The, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)	Backus, Jr., & Sons, A., Detroit, Mich.
National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, Inc., Chicago, Ill.	Bamberger & Co., L., Newark, N. J.
National Council of Women, Belmont, Mass.	Behrend, Jacob, Philadelphia, Pa. (In principle.)
National Retail Dry Goods Association, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)	Berg, Inc., Charles F., Portland, Oreg. (In principle.)
New York Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)	Berry Bros., Inc., Detroit, Mich. (In principle.)
Osteopathic Women's National Association, Des Moines, Iowa. (In principle.)	Bissell Varnish Co., The, Bridgeport, Conn.
Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc., New York, N. Y. (In principle.)	Blatt Co., M. E., Atlantic City, N. J.
	Bloomingdale's, New York, N. Y.
	Bogert & Hopper, Inc., New York, N. Y.
	Boonton Moulding Co., Boonton, N. J.
	Boston Store, Chicago, Ill., & Milwaukee, Wis.
	Bowman & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
	Bowser-Morner Testing Laboratories, Dayton, Ohio. (In principle.)
	Bradner's, Inc., Olean, N. Y.
	Brett Co., Geo. E., Mankato, Minn.
	Broadway Department Store, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
	Brown & Co., W. G., Cincinnati, Ohio.
	Brown-Dunkin Co., Tulsa, Okla.
	Bry Block Mercantile Corporation, Memphis, Tenn.
	Bryson Co., A., Ware, Mass.
	Burdines Inc., Miami, Fla.
	Bush & Bull Corporation, The, Bethlehem & Easton, Pa.
	California Cotton Mills Co., Oakland, Calif.
	Cavendish Trading Corporation, New York, N. Y.
	Celluloid Corporation, Newark, N. J.
	Ceramic Color & Chemical Manufacturing Co., New Brighton, Pa. (In principle.)

FIRMS

Abraham & Straus, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Abramson, New York, N. Y.	
Acme Metal Goods Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J.	
Adam & Co., J. N., Buffalo, N. Y.	
Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.	
Alston Lucas Paint Co., Chicago, Ill.	
American Marine Paint Co., San Francisco, Calif.	
Anderson-Newcomb Co., The, Huntington, W. Va.	
Arco Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.	
Associated Dry Goods Corporation of New York, New York, N. Y.	
Associated Merchandising Corporation, New York, N. Y.	

- Challenge Stamping & Porcelain Co., Grand Haven, Mich.
- Chattahoochee Furniture Co., Flowery Branch, Ga.
- Cheesman-Elliott Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. (In principle.)
- Chicago Hardware Foundry Co., North Chicago, Ill.
- City of Paris, D. G. Co., San Francisco, Calif.
- City Stores Co., New York, N. Y.
- Clark Co., J. R., The, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Cleland Simpson Co., Scranton, Pa.
- Continental Scale Corporation, Chicago, Ill.
- Conwell & Co., E. L., Philadelphia, Pa. (In principle.)
- Coolege & Sons, F. J., Atlanta, Ga.
- Cornell University, New York State College of Home Economics, Ithaca, N. Y. (In principle.)
- Corning Glass Works, Macbeth-Evans Division, Corning, N. Y.
- Crismon & Nichols, Salt Lake City, Utah. (In principle.)
- Crockery & Glass Journal, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
- Crowley Milner & Co., Detroit, Mich.
- Dallas Laboratories, The, Dallas, Tex. (In principle.)
- Daube's Department Store or S. & D. Daube, Ardmore, Okla.
- Davison-Paxon Co., Atlanta, Ga.
- Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.
- Denver Dry Goods Co., Denver, Colo.
- Detroit Testing Laboratory, The, Detroit, Mich. (In principle.)
- Devoe & Raynolds Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.
- Dey Bros. & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
- Drakenfeld & Co., Inc., B. F., New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
- Dunham & Co., S. P., Trenton, N. J.
- du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I., Rubber Chemicals Division, Wilmington, Del.
- Durfee Co., Inc., W. C., Boston, Mass. (In principle.)
- Durite Plastics, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Eberson-Lindsley Paint Co., St. Louis, Mo.
- Edlund Co., Burlington, Vt.
- Elder & Johnston Co., The, Dayton, Ohio.
- Electrical Testing Laboratories, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
- El Paso Testing Laboratories, El Paso, Tex. (In principle.)
- Empsall & Co., F. A., Watertown, N. Y.
- Enamel Products Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Erie Dry Goods Co., Erie, Pa.
- Erie Enameling Co., The, Erie, Pa.
- Erie Laboratory, The, Erie, Pa. (In principle.)
- Erlanger Dry Goods Co., Canton, Ohio.
- Eureka Stores, Windber, Pa.
- Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.
- Felman Co., M. A., Boston Store, Joliet, Ill.
- Ferbert Schorndorfer Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio. (In principle.)
- Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Forbes & Wallace, Inc., Springfield, Mass.
- Forman, Ford & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
- Formica Insulation Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Frank & Seder Department Store, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Fraser, Inc., Robert, Utica, N. Y.
- Freedlander & Co., H., Wooster, Ohio.
- Froehling & Robertson, Inc., Richmond, Va. (In principle.)
- Gable Co., William F., The, Altoona, Pa.
- Gamble-Desmond Co., The, New Haven, Conn.
- Garner-Alvis Co., Brownwood, Tex.
- Geijsbeek Engineering Co., Seattle, Wash.
- General Plastics, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
- Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga.
- Gertz, Inc., B., Jamaica, N. Y.
- Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.
- Gimbels, New York, N. Y., Philadelphia & Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Glidden Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Globe Department Store, Waukegan, Ill.
- Golden Rule, Inc., The, St. Paul, Minn.
- Goldstein-Migel Co., The, Waco, Tex.
- Grant, Inc., Gail G., Painesville, Ohio.
- Grover Cronin, Inc., Waltham, Mass.
- Hager & Bro., Inc., Lancaster, Pa.
- Haire Publishing Co., New York, N. Y.
- Hale Bros. Stores, Inc., Sacramento, San Francisco, & San Jose, Calif.
- Hale's Mission Store, San Francisco, Calif.
- Halle Bros. Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Hallenscheid & McDonald, Los Angeles, Calif.
- Hammacher, Schlemmer, New York, N. Y.
- Handy Things Manufacturing Co., Ludington, Mich.
- Harley Co., David, Pawtucket, R. I.
- Harshaw Chemical Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Hart-Albin Co., Billings, Mont.
- Hart & Son Co., Inc., L., San Jose, Calif.
- Harvard Cooperative Society, Cambridge, Mass.
- Hearn Department Stores, New York, N. Y.

- Henderson-Heyt Co., The, Oshkosh, Wis.
 Hens & Kelly Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
 High Co., J. M., Atlanta, Ga.
 Hill Co., Inc., M. Flossie, Fort Myers, Fla.
 Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Hochschild Kohn & Co. Department Store, Baltimore, Md.
 Holman's Department Store, Inc., Pacific Grove, Calif.
 Holmes Co., Ltd., D. H., New Orleans, La.
 Hommel Co., O., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Horne Co., Joseph, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 House & Garden, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
 Howland-Hughes Co., The, Waterbury, Conn.
 Hudson Co., J. L., Detroit, Mich.
 Hurst, Inc., Boston, Mass.
 Hutzler Bros. Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Ice & Refrigeration, Chicago, Ill. (In principle.)
 Innes Co., Geo., The, Wichita, Kans.
 Iszard Co., S. F., Elmira, N. Y.
 Jahraus Braun Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
 Johnston Shelton Co., Dayton, Ohio.
 Jordan Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.
 Kamenstein, Inc., M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Kann Sons Co., S., Washington, D. C.
 Kerr Dry Goods Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Kilpatrick & Co., Thomas, Omaha, Nebr.
 King & Co., Inc., E. & F., Boston, Mass.
 Kirven Co., J. A., Columbus, Ga.
 Kleinert Rubber Co., I. B., New York, N. Y.
 Klenzall Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Knapp Co., J. W., Lansing, Mich.
 Krebs Stengel & Co., New York, N. Y.
 Kresge Department Store, Newark, N. J.
 Lansburgh & Bro., Washington, D. C.
 Lauerman Bros. Co., Marinette, Wis.
 Lazarus & Co., F. & R., The, Columbus, Ohio.
 Levy Bros., Elizabeth, N. J.
 Liberty House, The, Honolulu, Hawaii.
 Lit Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lockwood Hardware Mfg. Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
 Loeser & Co., Frederick, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Long Beach, Better Business Bureau of, Long Beach, Calif. (In principle.)
 Lorh's Department Store, Evanston, Ill.
 Macy & Co., Inc., R. H., New York, N. Y.
 Madigan Bros., Chicago, Ill.
 Maison Blanche Co., New Orleans, La.
- Malley Co., Edw., The, New Haven, Conn.
 Mansmann Co., A. J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Martin & Naylor Co., Gloversville, N. Y.
 Marting Bros. Co., The, Portsmouth, Ohio.
 Maryland Farm Bureau, Inc., Home & Community Committee, Hagerstown, Md.
 May Department Stores Co., The, New York, N. Y.
 Mayer & Lowenstein, Long Island City, N. Y.
 Mead Co., Charles N., Greenwich, Conn.
 Meier & Frank Co., Inc., Portland, Oreg.
 Meyer, Inc., Fred, Portland, Oreg.
 Michigan Maple Block Co., Petoskey, Mich.
 Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Nebr.
 Missoula Mercantile Co., Missoula, Mont.
 Mobile Paint Manufacturing Co., Mobile, Ala.
 Modern Plastics (A Publication), New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
 Moore, Co., Harry C., Nevada, Mo.
 Muir, Inc., R. H., East Orange, N. J.
 Myers Co., John G., Albany, N. Y.
 Nachman's Department Store, Inc., Newport News, Va.
 Namm Store, The, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Nash & Co., F. C., Pasadena, Calif.
 Nason & Co., R. N., San Francisco, Calif. (In principle.)
 National Can Corporation, New York, N. Y.
 Nelson Co., N. O., St. Louis, Mo.
 New Bedford Dry Goods Co., New Bedford, Mass.
 Newman Dry Goods Co., The, Arkansas City, Kans.
 New Orleans, Inc., Better Business Bureau of, New Orleans, La. (In principle.)
 New York Testing Laboratories, New York, N. Y.
 Nice, Paul S., Denver, Colo.
 Northern Industrial Chemical Co., South Boston, Mass.
 O'Connor, Moffat & Co., San Francisco, Calif.
 Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha, Okla.
 Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Oreg.
 Omaha Testing Laboratories, Omaha, Nebr.
 Oregon Millinery Co., Portland, Oreg.
 Palley Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Paper Foundation, The, Chicago, Ill.
 Parke Snow, Inc., Waltham, Mass.
 Parker Co., M. L., Davenport, Iowa.
 Pease Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. (In principle.)

- Pearl Paint & Varnish Co., Louisville, Ky.
- Peck Co., B., Lewiston, Maine.
- Peerless Built-In Fixture Co., Berkeley, Calif.
- Peerless Manufacturing Corporation, Louisville, Ky.
- Penn Traffic Co., Johnstown, Pa.
- Phoenix Trimming Co., Chicago, Ill.
- Pittsburgh Mercantile Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Plaskon Co., Inc., Toledo, Ohio.
- Pogue Co., H. & S., The, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Pomeroy's, Inc., Reading, Pa.
- Popular Dry Goods Co., El Paso, Tex.
- Porteous Mitchell & Braun Co., Portland, Maine.
- Powers Dry Goods Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
- Quackenbush Co., Paterson, N. J.
- Quaker City Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Read Co., D. M., The, Bridgeport, Conn.
- Reading Towel Manufacturing Co., Reading, Pa.
- Red Spot Paint & Varnish Co., Evansville, Ind.
- Reliance Varnish Co., Louisville, Ky. (In principle.)
- Retailing Home Furnishings (Magazine), New York, N. Y.
- Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., Rome, N. Y.
- Rhodes Department Store, Seattle, Wash.
- Rich's Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
- Rike Kumler Co., The, Dayton, Ohio.
- Rinshed-Mason Co., Detroit, Mich. (In principle.)
- Roberts Bros., Portland, Oreg.
- Robertson's, South Bend, Ind.
- Rollman & Sons Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Rosenbaum Co., of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Roth Bros. Co., Superior, Wis.
- Rudge & Guenzel Co., Lincoln, Nebr.
- Rutenber Electric Co., Marion, Ind.
- St. Louis Surfacer & Paint Co., St. Louis, Mo. (In principle.)
- St. Paul White Lead & Oil Co., St. Paul, Minn. (In principle.)
- Sanger Bros., Inc., Dallas, Tex.
- Sattler, Inc., L., Lebanon, Pa.
- Sattler's, Inc. (Department Stores), Buffalo, N. Y.
- Scarbrough & Sons, E. M., Austin, Tex.
- Schunemans & Mannheimers, St. Paul, Minn.
- Schuster & Co., Inc., Ed, Milwaukee, Wis.
- Schweitzer, S. L., San Bernardino, Calif.
- Scranton Dry Goods Co., Scranton, Pa.
- Seruggs Vandervoort Barney, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.
- Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.
- Seller Co., M., Portland, Oreg. & San Francisco, Calif.
- Sewall Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, Mo.
- Shartenberg's, Inc., New Haven, Conn.
- Shepard Co., Providence, R. I.
- Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.
- Silk Grading & Testing Laboratory, Inc., New York, N. Y.
- Smith Co., Timothy, Roxbury, Mass.
- Smith, Emery & Co., San Francisco, Calif.
- South Montrose Manufacturing Co., Inc., South Montrose, Pa.
- Sperry Co., J. B., Port Huron, Mich.
- Spiess Co., Joseph C., Elgin, Ill.
- Spokane Dry Goods, Co., Spokane, Wash.
- Sponge Rubber Products Co., The, Derby, Conn.
- Stambaugh-Thompson Co., The, Youngstown, Ohio.
- Steketee & Sons, Paul, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Stern Bros., New York, N. Y.
- Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.
- Stewart Dry Goods Co., The, Louisville, Ky.
- Stifel Co., Geo. E., Wheeling, W. Va.
- Stillman & Van Siclen, Inc., New York, N. Y. (In principle.)
- Strasburger & Siegel, Baltimore, Md. (In principle.)
- Straus Co., Red Bank, N. J.
- Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Strouss-Hirshberg Co., The, Youngstown, Ohio.
- Stylist Magazine, The, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Swern & Co., Trenton, N. J.
- Symons Dry Goods Co., Butte, Mont.
- Syndicate-Alliance Trading Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
- Taylor Son & Co., William (Department Store), Cleveland, Ohio.
- Teepe-Whitney Corporation, New York, N. Y.
- Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn.
- Tepper Bros., Plainfield, N. J.
- Thalhimers, Richmond, Va.
- Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc., The, Boston, Mass.
- Titche-Goettinger Co., Dallas, Tex.
- Toledo Porcelain Enamel Products Co., The, Toledo, Ohio.
- Tompkins Dry Goods Co., Middletown, N. Y.
- Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co., Erie, Pa.
- Triumph Manufacturing Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio. (In principle.)
- United States Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

United States Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J.	Wetherill & Co., Inc., Geo. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Upson Co., The, Lockport, N. Y.	White Co., R. H., Boston, Mass.
Vandy, Edward A., Chicago, Ill.	Whitney & Co., W. M., Albany, N. Y.
Vane-Calvert Paint Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Whitthorne & Swan, Oakland, Calif.
Vitro Manufacturing Co., The, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Wilson & Co., Inc., John, Greenfield, Mass.
Vogue Manufacturing Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.	Wilson & Son, Inc., W. B., Cape Charles, Va.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., Malden, Mass.	Wolf & Dessauer Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. (In principle.)
Wahl Co., Edward F., Duluth, Minn.	Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.
Waite Bros & Co., Pontiac, Mich.	Wren Co., Edward, The, Springfield, Ohio.
Wallace Co., The, Schenectady, N. Y.	Younker Bros., Inc., Des Moines, Iowa.
Wesson & Co., H. P., Indianapolis, Ind.	Ziesel Bros. Co., Elkhart, Ind.
Watertown Manufacturing Co., The, Watertown, Conn.	Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Watson Co., Geo. E., Chicago, Ill.	
Weill & Co., Raphael, San Francisco, Calif.	
Weill, Inc., Charles, New York, N. Y.	
Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Inc., Sacramento, Calif.	
Welsch Co., Inc., John, New York, N. Y.	
Western Rubber Co., Goshen, Ind.	

U. S. GOVERNMENT

Agriculture, U. S. Department of,
Bureau of Home Economics., Washington, D. C.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No.	Item	CS No.	Item
0-30.	The commercial standards service and its value to business.	35-31.	Plywood (Hardwood and Eastern Red Cedar).
1-32.	Clinical thermometers (second edition).	36-33.	Fourdrinier wire-cloth (second edition).
2-30.	Mopsticks.	37-31.	Steel bone plates and screws.
3-38.	Stoddard solvent (second edition).	38-32.	Hospital rubber sheeting.
4-29.	Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.	39-37.	Wool and part wool blankets (second edition).
5-29.	Steel pipe nipples.	40-32.	Surgeons' rubber gloves.
6-31.	Wrought-iron pipe nipples (second edition).	41-32.	Surgeons' latex gloves.
7-29.	Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.	42-35.	Fiber insulating board (second edition).
8-33.	Gage blanks (second edition).	43-32.	Grading of sulphonated oils.
9-33.	Builders' template hardware (second edition).	44-32.	Apple wraps.
10-29.	Brass pipe nipples.	45-36.	Douglas fir plywood.
11-29.	Regain of mercerized cotton yarns.	46-36.	Hosiery lengths and sizes (second edition).
12-35.	Fuel oils (third edition).	47-34.	Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate articles other than watch cases.
13-30.	Dress patterns.	48-34.	Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthracite (underfeed type).
14-31.	Boys' blouses, button-on waists, shirts, and junior shirts.	49-34.	Chip board, laminated chip board, and miscellaneous boards for bookbinding purposes.
15-29.	Men's pajamas.	50-34.	Binders board for bookbinding and other purposes.
16-29.	Wall paper.	51-35.	Marking articles made of silver in combination with gold.
17-32.	Diamond core drill fittings (second edition).	52-35.	Mohair pile fabrics (100-percent mohair plain velvet, 100 percent mohair plain frieze, and 50-percent mohair plain frieze).
18-29.	Hickory golf shafts.	53-35.	Colors and finishes for cast stone.
19-32.	Foundry patterns of wood (second edition).	54-35.	Mattresses for hospitals.
20-36.	Staple vitreous china plumbing fixtures (second edition).	55-35.	Mattresses for institutions.
21-36.	Interchangeable ground-glass joints, stop-cocks, and stoppers (third edition).	56-36.	Oak flooring.
22-30.	Builders' hardware (nontemplate).	57-36.	Book cloths, buckrams, and impregnated fabrics for bookbinding purposes except library bindings.
23-30.	Feldspar.	58-36.	Woven elastic fabrics for use in overalls (overall elastic webbing).
24-30.	Standard screw threads.	59-36.	Woven dress fabrics—testing and reporting.
25-30.	Special screw threads.	60-36.	Hardwood dimension lumber.
26-30.	Aromatic red cedar closet lining.	61-37.	Wood-slat venetian blinds.
27-36.	Mirrors (second edition).	62-38.	Colors for kitchen accessories.
28-32.	Cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins, and covers.	63-38.	Colors for bathroom accessories.
29-31.	Staple seats for water-closet bowls.		
30-31.	Colors for sanitary ware.		
31-35.	Wood shingles (third edition).		
32-31.	Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxylin coating.		
33-32.	Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon).		
34-31.	Bag, case, and strap leather.		

NOTICE.—Those interested in commercial standards with a view toward accepting them as a basis of everyday practice in their industry, may secure copies of the above standards, while the supply lasts, by addressing the Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

